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Letter dated 25 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 25 June 2014 from the Special Representative of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces to the United Nations on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Harald **Braun**
Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 25 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the people of Syria and the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces (Syrian Coalition), it is my solemn responsibility to draw your attention to the grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law committed by the Syrian regime, in direct contravention of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014).

Four months after the Security Council unanimously demanded an end to the violence in Syria, the humanitarian situation there continues to worsen. Nearly 3 million Syrians are now registered as refugees. Nine million people are in need of care, while 214,000 Syrians go without access to food, water and medical care in besieged areas. Despite the adoption of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014), the situation in Syria is not improving. On the contrary, with each day that passes, the lives of ordinary Syrians worsen.

It does not have to be this way. Millions of lives would improve immediately, were the Syrian regime to abide by its legal duty to implement Security Council resolution 2139 (2014). Yet the Syrian regime consistently refuses to do so. Instead, it engages in daily indiscriminate attacks on innocent civilians, medical facilities and schools, in direct violation of resolution 2139 (2014).

During the past month alone, the Syrian regime perpetrated three massacres in civilian locations in Al Shajara, Saqba and Sukkari. As detailed in enclosure 1, on 18 June, an improvised camp for internally displaced people in southern Syria was struck by regime air forces in a barbaric massacre that left more than 50 people dead, among them women and children. The destruction prompted the Secretary-General to condemn "in the strongest terms the continued heavy shelling, aerial attacks and use of barrel bombs by the Syrian Government". Just two days earlier, Syrian regime air forces deployed barrel bombs on a civilian neighbourhood in Sukkari, Aleppo, killing more than 45 people.

Medical facilities and personnel have also been met by the regime's violence. Over the course of the past month, regime forces attacked two medical facilities in Rif Dimashq and Rif Idlib, leaving over a dozen dead and medical facilities in ruin. On 3 June, the Syrian regime shelled the Syrian Red Crescent's hospice care office in Homs, resulting in three deaths.

Throughout the past month, Syrian armed forces have continued their sieges of eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al-Aswad and Mu'addamiyah al-Sham in an effort to starve hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians into submission. As the Secretary-General recently stated, "Starving besieged communities into surrender is not a victory." Yet, this is precisely the strategy employed by the Syrian regime in areas such as Homs, where a recent ceasefire was forged on the basis of coercion and deliberate starvation.

The wilful obstructionism of the Syrian regime offers a stark contrast to the dedication shown by the Syrian Coalition and our partners on the ground, including the Free Syrian Army, the Assistance Coordination Unit and the Interim Government, in our efforts to implement Security Council resolution 2139 (2014). Throughout the past month, we have:

(i) **Demilitarized hospitals in Aleppo**. As demanded in paragraph 10 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Free Syrian Army recently demilitarized two national hospitals in Aleppo and Izaz cities, previously occupied by the forces of the Islamic State of Iraq and Al Sham (ISIS). Following the Free Syrian Army's successful liberation of these ISIS-held hospitals, our forces instructed local councils to operationalize these facilities with the help of international non-governmental organizations;

(ii) **Worked to end the siege of Deir ez-Zor**. As required in paragraph 5 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Syrian Coalition worked actively to end the siege of Deir ez-Zor, where 30,000 to 40,000 people are currently trapped by Bashar al-Assad's forces to the south and west and ISIS to the north and east. The Syrian Interim Government recently allocated 85 million Syrian pounds to support the displaced people of Deir ez-Zor, more than 150,000 of whom have been uprooted from their homes;

(iii) **Delivered assistance to southern Syrian cities**. As stipulated in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Assistance Coordination Unit cooperated with donor organizations to provide secure relief to those in need in Dar'a and Quneitra, delivering 2,031 tons of flour, as well as medicine. The Assistance Coordination Unit completed the establishment of the Al Shajara refugee camp, equipping it with the necessary kitchen, sanitation and toilet facilities. The camp now meets Sphere standards. The Interim Government's Ministry of Health also announced the formation of a Directorate of Health in the province of Quneitra, which is now working to provide medical supplies to those in need;

(iv) **Vaccinated 1.39 million Syrian children against polio**. As demanded in paragraph 8 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Assistance Coordination Unit-run polio task force vaccinated 1,393,173 Syrian children during the sixth round of its anti-polio campaign in Aleppo, Idlib, Hama, Deir ez-Zor, Ladhiqiyah, Raqqah and Hasakeh;

(v) **Rejected terrorism and combated ISIS**. As demanded in paragraph 14 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Free Syrian Army countered ISIS incursions into northern Syria, successfully defeating ISIS extremists in Aleppo and Idlib. As we have proved repeatedly, Free Syrian Army forces are united in rejecting terrorism in all its manifestations. The people of Syria do not want extremism and they do not want ISIS to infest their lands. That is why in June we condemned the ISIS reign of terror in Iraq, in a letter to the Security Council;

(vi) **Demanded implementation of the Geneva Communiqué**. As stipulated in paragraph 15 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Syrian Coalition pressed for a political solution to the Syrian conflict. In June, we issued a statement reaffirming our commitment to the political process and demanding the full and immediate implementation of the Geneva Communiqué. The Syrian Coalition continues to view the Geneva Communiqué as the framework for a political solution to the Syrian crisis, which the Secretary-General recently reaffirmed as well;

(vii) **Attended the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict**. As discussed in paragraph 1 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Syrian Coalition sent an official delegation headed by Vice-President Noura al-Ameer to the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict from 10 to 13 June. The delegation also included the Minister of Culture and Family Affairs of the Interim Government, Taghrid

al-Hadjli; member of the Syrian Coalition and the Kurdish National Council, Havaron Sharif; and former female detainee Asmaa' al-Faraj. The delegation attended both official and side meetings, including with the British Minister for the Middle East and North Africa. Vice-President Noura al-Ameer delivered a speech at the ministerial meeting, where she discussed the progress being made by the Syrian Coalition in the fight against sexual violence and its efforts in respect of accountability and transitional justice.

The Syrian Coalition and its partners on the ground are committed to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014). All Syrians must receive access to humanitarian aid, irrespective of their religion, sect, ethnicity or politics. However, despite our best efforts, millions of Syrians continue to be denied lifesaving assistance as a result of the Syrian regime's refusal to abide by international law.

If lives are to be saved in Syria, it is critical that the Security Council not allow Assad's intransigence to come at the expense of millions of Syrians. On behalf of the Syrian people, the Syrian Coalition therefore asks that members of the Security Council act without delay to enforce Council resolution 2139 (2014), in particular by calling on the United Nations to implement cross-border access in opposition-held territories. The Syrian Coalition and the Free Syrian Army stand ready to provide secure access in the areas under our control. It is now time for the United Nations to exercise its legal mandate to facilitate that access.

It is likewise critical that members of the Security Council reject the Syrian regime's policy of starvation into submission. In cases like Homs, the Council should be clear: it cannot accept a temporary cessation of hostilities forged on a brutal and illegal policy of siege warfare. Ceasefires such as those reached in Homs must be viewed as a deterrent, not as a model, for the future brokering of peace.

The rising death toll and humanitarian tragedy unfolding in Syria is not inevitable. The Syrian regime can be stopped, and so can ISIS. A democratic, stable Syria, built on pluralism and the rule of law, is still possible. However, it requires concerted international action by a determined Security Council. On behalf of the people of Syria, we ask that you find the unity needed to stop the suffering in Syria, and bring peace and stability to our country.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition
to the United Nations

Enclosure 1

Syrian regime non-compliance with Security Council resolution 2139 (2014)

(i) **Paragraphs 1 and 2**: The Security Council condemns violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and demands that all parties desist from such actions, including arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and ill treatment.

Violation: Illegal detainment following ceasefire in Old Homs

- On 16 June 2014, the provincial council in Homs released a statement (see enclosure 2) expressing deep concern following the Homs ceasefire.
- The council noted that following the Homs ceasefire, a large number of young men left the besieged areas of Homs and were taken to the Andalus School in the Dablan neighbourhood, which is under regime control. While the United Nations delegation was present, a large number of those held in the Andalus School were released. However, following the United Nations delegation's departure, regime officials began harassing those who remained detained at the school. Regime officials also detained at checkpoints a number of young men who had previously been released.
- There has been no way of communicating with those detained. According to witnesses, regime officials confiscated the IDs (identification) of those detained at the school and have turned the school into a detention facility by placing iron gates at every door of the school.
- On approximately 5 June 2014, 20 young men were taken to a nearby security branch in Homs. There has been no communication with them and it has been reported that regime officials committed a mass execution of those detained.
- On 12 June 2014, all those detained at the Andalus School were taken to an unknown location.

(ii) **Paragraph 3**: All parties immediately cease attacks against civilians and indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas.

Violation: Al Shajara massacre

- The Syrian regime continues to use indiscriminate weapons against civilians and civilian locations. In June, the regime continued its heavy and indiscriminate practice of barrel bombing civilian areas. Typically, regime planes drop multiple barrel bombs minutes apart in order to increase the number of dead and injured, including to deter and injure or kill first responders, including paramedics and other medical workers.
- On 18 June 2014 at 2 p.m., the Syrian army dropped barrel bombs on Al Shajara refugee camp, a refugee camp for displaced persons near the Jordanian border. Al Shajara camp has 430 tents and accommodates more than 400 families of displaced Syrians from Homs, Yabroud in Rif Dimashq and Nawa in Dar'a. The camp is located 2 kilometres from the Jordanian border, near a bakery and Al Shajara clinic.

- The camp was set up by the Assistance Coordination Unit. Hundreds of refugees were injured and more than 50 individuals were killed, most of whom were women and children. Due to the large number of injured and dismembered body parts, there has been difficulty in determining the exact number of those killed and injured. Camp residents estimate the number to be higher than those accounted for thus far.
- While bodies of the dead remain unidentified, those identified include:
  - Waleed Mohamad al-Tayasnah, 43 years old
  - Hanan Waleed al-Tayasnah, 17 years old
  - Lina Waleed al-Tayasnah, 16 years old
  - Nada Waleed al-Tayasnahi, 12 years old
  - Mohamad Ameen Waleed al-Tayasnah, 8 years old
  - Khaldoon Waleed al-Tayasnah, 4 years old
  - Malik Madeen al-Rajih, 19 years old
  - Ru'a Madeen al-Rajih, 14 years old
  - Saif Madeen al-Rajih, 12 years old
  - Mohamad Madeen al-Rajih, 9 years old
  - Yasmeen Madeen al-Rajih, 7 years old
  - Narmeen Madeen al-Rajih, 4 years old
- Many residents fled the camp following the barrel bombing due to extreme panic and fear. There remain a large number of unaccounted for individuals.

Violation: Saqba massacre

- On 18 June 2014 at 1.15 p.m., a Syrian regime MiG plane shelled a crowded civ[illegible] in Saqba in Rif Dimashq, resulting in deaths, severe injuries and [illegible]ction of civilian infrastructure. Those killed and injured were [illegible]en, children and the elderly. As more than 40 individuals were in[illegible]n the attack, some of the injured and dead were moved to medical faci[illegible]es in neighbouring villages due to the overcrowding of the medical facilities in Saqba.

Violation: Sukkari massacre

- On 16 June 2014, the Syrian regime dropped barrel bombs on the Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing over 45 people, completely destroying one civilian building and damaging four others. In addition, dozens of commercial shops were destroyed after a fire ignited and spread in the area from the bombing. The hospitals were crowded with more than the 120 injured.
- While bodies of the dead remain to be identified in full, those identified thus far include:
  - Mahmoud Ahmad Banoud, 37 years old
  - Mohammad Moustafa Batiti, 36 years old

- Radwan Mohammad Alabdallah, 52 years old
- Anas Mohammad Kashkash, 26 years old
- Hussam Hasan Hassoun, 34 years old
- Salah Aldin Darwish, 70 years old
- Abou Ali Sidr, 37 years old
- Radwan Ayoub, 51 years old, worked in the humanitarian aid office in Sukkari
- Fawzi Bustani, manager of the services department in Sukkari
- Moustafa Bolus (Abou Almouaid), from the city of Minbej
- Anas Khoja, 26 years old
- Abdulfattah Karazon, 35 years old
- Mohammad Waleed Seddik, 38 years old
- Mohammad Ahmad Kurdi, 29 years old
- Mohammad Ahmad Setr, 37 years old
- Mohammad Shaiah Ma'rouf (a.k.a. (also known as) Shaiah Alhalabi), 25 years old
- Ahmad Mansour Sabbagh, 21 years old
- Zakarya Adel Shrimo, 35 years old
- Unknown victim who was selling cleaning products at the time of the bombing, approximately 25 years old
- Ismail Ali A'ajouz
- Zakarya Jlelati
- Bassam Kharrat
- Salah Zeno
- Waleed Zeno

– The barrel bombs also destroyed an office used for distributing humanitarian assistance, where a large number of civilians were gathered, resulting in a high number of dead.

Violation: Syrian regime's use of chlorine gas

– On 22 May 2014, the regime bombed Tamania in Rif Idlib and Kafr Zeita in Rif Hama with chlorine gas.

– On 5 June 2014, the medical council in Arbeen city in eastern Ghouta in Rif Dimashq released a report on nine cases of chlorine poisoning of differing degrees. Two of those poisoned died and two others remain unconscious and in critical condition. The other five reported severe headaches and complained of shortness of breath without any signs of chest constriction. There were witness reports that the two who died had subconjunctival hemorrhages.

(iii) **Paragraphs 8 and 10**: All parties immediately cease attacks against medical facilities and other civilian objects as well as medical personnel, and prioritize the fullest possible medical attention for those in need.

Violation: Syrian regime attacks on medical facilities and medical staff

- In the past month, the regime attacked two medical facilities: the medical facility in Zebdin in Rif Dimashq on 3 June 2014 and the Bab al-Hawa hospital in Rif Idlib on 7 June 2014. Last month, the regime targeted the Radwan Hospital in Jasim city in Dar'a and killed multiple medical workers.
- A regime air fighter shot a missile at the Zebdin medical facility at 5.30 p.m. after a long day of shelling. Due to the heavy bombardment of the city, 40 individuals were injured and were being treated at the medical centre when the air fighter targeted the facility.
- More than nine individuals were killed. Of those killed, the following have been identified:
  - Dr. Khaldoun al-Wadi, manager of Zebdin medical centre
  - Dr. Abu Hisham
  - Hasan Kazmouz, medical assistant
  - Borhan Alnemer, medical assistant
  - Mohamad al-Shablakh, medical assistant
  - Emad Harastani, ambulance driver
  - Three visiting paramedics from Hamouria Medical Centre
- An air fighter attacked the Bab al-Hawa hospital on 7 June 2014, using two guided missiles. The missiles fell near the hospital and caused severe damage to the hospital, injuries to the hospital staff and a halt in hospital operation.
- On 17 June 2014, the Syrian authorities informed the family of Dr. Ma'rouf Kasem Ismail that he died in Sadnaya jail, where he had been detained by the Syrian regime for more than a year for providing medical aid to members of the opposition. Dr. Ma'rouf was from Qusayr, Homs.
- On 13 June 2014, the Syrian regime shelled a pharmaceutical factory in Qasima in the Anjara city in Rif Halab, killing pharmacist Buschra Mohammad Abdullah, who was originally from Rif Hama. The factory was badly damaged and a number of medical and factory workers were injured.

Violation: Attack on Kafr Zeita

- During the morning hours of 24 June 2014, a Syrian regime aircraft dropped two barrel bombs on the Wesam Hospital in Kafr Zeita in Rif Hama, killing Lujain Qaddour, the three-month-old daughter of the hospital's administrative director, Dr. Yaser Qaddour. The hospital and many of the surrounding buildings and homes were destroyed, and members of the medical staff were injured.

Violation: Assault on humanitarian organizations

– On 3 June 2014, the Syrian regime shelled the Syrian Red Crescent's hospice care offices in Ar Rastan, Homs, resulting in the death of Nowal al-Yousef, a volunteer, along with two other office workers. The shelling also resulted in large-scale material damage to the Red Crescent's offices.

Violation: Syrian regime attacks on religious facilities

– The Syrian regime continues to use mosques as military posts and continues to shell mosques in opposition-held areas. On 11 June 2014, the regime shelled the Dalati mosque in Mleeha in eastern Ghouta. The minaret was destroyed as a result of the shelling.

(iv) **Paragraphs 5 to 7**: All parties must immediately lift the sieges of populated areas and allow unrestricted delivery of humanitarian aid. All parties must promptly allow United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners safe and unhindered access to populations in need.

– The Syrian regime continues its complete siege of eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al-Aswad, and Mu'addamiyah al-Sham. The regime is preventing the movement of civilians and lifesaving aid like food, medicine, baby milk, medical goods and fuel in or out of these besieged areas. The regime is preventing any agency and humanitarian organization from entering these areas and continues to bombard these areas on a daily basis, using a wide array of munitions, including missiles and barrel bombs.

– The number of individuals besieged in these areas are:

  • Daraya: 7,000 individuals

  • Mu'addamiyah al-Sham: 20,000 individuals

  • Yarmouk and Hajr al-Aswad: 40,000 individuals

  • Eastern Ghouta: 400,000 individuals

– The Mukhayyam al-Wafideen checkpoint, which is under Syrian regime control, continues to be the only outlet to eastern Ghouta for those residing there or seeking to bring in humanitarian assistance. On 7 June 2014, four individuals, Mohammad Tayseer Anbar, Qasem Osama Khalifa, Samer al-Saasaani and Zuhair Talib tried to bring in humanitarian aid and were killed by a regime sniper.

– On 10 June 2014, a group of women and children tried to flee eastern Ghouta from the city of Harasta towards Barzah in Damascus. The Syrian regime shelled them and killed seven: Amjad al-Sheikh Darwish from Harasta, five years old; Shahd Abu Habra from Saqba, six years old; Majd Abu Habra from Sabqa, seven years old; Ghadeer Alhaak from Arbeen, seven years oid; Bayan al-Halak from Arbeen, five years old; Nadia al-Haj Ali from Arbeen, 30 years old; and Noura al-Haj Ali from Arbeen, 28 years old. Others were injured.

– The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in besieged areas, especially in eastern Ghouta, day by day. Due to the regime's siege, there is a tremendous shortage of food items and medicine, resulting in malnutrition,

particularly among nursing children. In the past month, two babies from eastern Ghouta died of malnourishment and lack of medical care.

– The total number of inhabitants in eastern Ghouta is 561,353. The vast majority of those residing in eastern Ghouta are under siege by the Syrian regime, as detailed below:

- Harasta has 4,150 families and 17,845 total inhabitants
- Arbeen has 8,000 families and 34,400 total inhabitants
- Saqba has 4,800 families and 20,640 total inhabitants
- Hamooriya has 5,000 families and 21,500 total inhabitants
- Zamalka has 3,500 families and 15,050 total inhabitants
- Kafr Btna has 3,600 families and 15,480 total inhabitants
- Jisreen has 2,200 families and 9,460 total inhabitants
- Bayt Sawa has 1,862 families and 8,007 total inhabitants
- Haza has 1,700 families and 7,310 total inhabitants
- Masraba has 2,184 families and 9,391 total inhabitants
- Ein Tarma has 2,100 families and 9,030 total inhabitants
- Mudira has 1,400 families and 6,020 total inhabitants
- Awtaya has 753 families and 3,238 total inhabitants
- Bazinah has 216 families and 929 total inhabitants
- Bayt Nayim has 600 families and 2,580 total inhabitants
- Tal al-Nashibiyah has 480 families and 2,064 total inhabitants
- Harasta al-Quntara has 243 families and 1,045 total inhabitants
- Hazrama has 510 families and 2,193 total inhabitants
- Marj al-Sultan has 32 families and 138 total inhabitants
- Midaani has 703 families and 3,022 total inhabitants
- Nowla has 150 families and 645 total inhabitants
- Alshifoniya Ahl al-Balad has 650 families and 2,795 total inhabitants
- Alshifoniya Wafideen has 1,400 families and 6,020 total inhabitants
- Alrayhan has 800 families and 3,440 total inhabitants
- Madaa has 600 families and 2,580 total inhabitants
- Adra has 1,000 families and 4,300 total inhabitants
- Hawsh Nasri has 1,200 families and 5,160 total inhabitants
- Hawsh al-Dawahira has 2,500 families and 10,750 total inhabitants
- Douma has 34,500 families and 148,350 total inhabitants
- Jarshwa Bala has 650 families and 2,795 total inhabitants

- Zabdeen has 1,600 families and 6,880 total inhabitants
- Hatita al-Turkman has 600 families and 2,580 total inhabitants
- Albayad has 200 families and 860 total inhabitants
- Deir al-Asafir has 1,000 families and 4,300 total inhabitants

(v) **Paragraph 15**: All parties must work towards the implementation of the Geneva Communiqué.

- The goal of the Geneva Conference was the full implementation of the Geneva Communiqué, beginning with the establishment of a transitional governing body exercising full executive powers, which could include members of the present Government and the opposition and other groups and would be formed on the basis of mutual consent.
- Yet, on 3 June, the Syrian regime held sham elections, which United Nations officials widely regarded as an impediment to the political process and which the international community roundly condemned as fraudulent and illegitimate.
- The Syrian Coalition highlighted the fraudulent nature of the elections in its letter to the Security Council submitted on 3 June 2014. Among the stated reasons were the following: (1) The elections were conducted in the midst of violence and devastation and at a time when just under half of the Syrian population is currently displaced. In the absence of peace, the bitter struggle to find food, safety, and security made the balloting process impossible for most Syrians; (2) The Syrian regime precluded any members of Syria's mainstream opposition from competing in the electoral process; (3) Balloting within Syria was held almost exclusively in regime-controlled areas, denying nearly half of the Syrian population their vote; (4) The elections were held in a context of widespread voter intimidation and in the absence of neutral, objective electoral monitors.
- Despite the un-free, un-fair and un-inclusive nature of the Assad regime's electoral process, the regime announced on 5 June that Bashar al-Assad had won with 88.7 per cent of the vote, with a voter turnout of 73.42 per cent. Following the elections, Assad declared that he will stay in power for a third seven-year term.
- Assad's fraudulent elections violate the Communiqué's call for the establishment of a transitional governing body to oversee constitutional reforms leading to free and fair elections in a neutral and peaceful environment.

Enclosure 2

[Original: Arabic]

Council of Homs Governorate

Office of the President

Report issued by the Council of Homs Governorate concerning reprisals and the Al-Andalus School, the "Guantanamo of Homs"

The ruling clique in Damascus adopted a policy of starving out the population of the quarters of the old city of Homs that were surrounded by regime forces. Humanitarian organizations made numerous attempts to open aid channels to those quarters, while the ruling clique ignored all resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. An agreement was then reached under the auspices of the international community. It provided that the population could leave, and that any fighters who wished to leave could do so provided that they left their weapons behind. Assurances were given that they would not be stopped or imprisoned. The agreement was implemented, and a large number of young men left the old city. They were housed in the Al-Andalus school in the Dablan quarter of Homs, which was under the control of regime forces. While the representative of the United Nations delegation was present, things went well and many of the young men were freed. However, after the delegation had left, the regime progressively tightened its grip on the remaining detainees. A number of those who had been released were turned back at checkpoints, and contact with them has been lost. About one month ago, all of the detainees were rounded up in the school playground and their identity cards were taken. Iron doors were installed on every floor of the school to imprison them, making the school into a detention centre. Some two weeks ago, 20 youths were taken to security branch offices, and contact with them was definitively lost. There are reports that the regime had them summarily executed. On 12 June 2014, most of the remaining detainees were taken to a location that remains unknown.

The Council of Homs Governorate urges the international community, the United Nations and the human rights organizations to assume their moral, humanitarian and legal responsibilities by pressing the regime to divulge the fate of those who left, and by working to secure their collective release. We hold them all responsible for the safety of the detainees.

(*Seal*) Council of Homs Governorate

16 June 2014